### MUNYON'S COLD CURE.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY



the head, nose, throat and lungs al-most immediately, and prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Grippe and other Get a 25-cent bottle of these little

pellets, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with results I will refund

your money.

If your blood is impure, or if you have Dyspepsia or any liver or stomach trouble don't fail to use Mun-yon's Paw-Paw. It cures Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Catarra, Sleeples and makes you strong and wal -MUNYON.

Munyon's Paw-Paw Tonic soid by all druggists. Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, 25c.



## Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic

For Children and Adults.

Antiseptic and Hygienic.

#### A Hair Invigorator -Just what its name implies. It supplies no

ishment, the elements of growth, which, when absorbed by the hair, strengthens and beautifles it in the same way that san glorifies the foliage of a tree. Even when the follicles are seemingly dead, if the scalp is massaged daily with Mme Yale's Hair Tonic a vigorous growth will be pro-It has honestly earned its title of "the great, hair grower." It stimulates the most stunted growth and makes the bair magnificently

#### Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic is prized equally by men and women, particularly

baldness, grayness, splitting of the hair, dandruff and all diseases of the hair, scalp and beard. One application stops hair falling. A nursery her boys and girls; when the hair is made strong in childhood it remains proof against disease and retains its vigor and youthfulness throughout life.

#### Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic is a colorless, fragrant, delightful hair dressing;

neither sticky, gritty nor greasy; makes the hair soft, fluffy and glossy. Contains no artificial coloring; would not soil the whitest bair; restores original color by invigorating the scalp and reestablishing normal circulation and proper distribution of the live coloring matter. Beautiful hair redeems the plainest countenance, and anyone can secure it by using Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic. Now in three sizes.

At Special Prices of

19c.

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic is sold by

# S KANN-SONS G

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF PIMPLES

If your skin is oily or dry, irritated or inflamed, and your complexion is clouded with pimples, blackheads, large pores, blotches or any other em-barrassing, humiliating or disfiguring blemish or affection, I permanently and safely cure all of these condi tions, speedily restore the skin to a healthy, natural state, clear and beautify the complexion.



Thirty years' practical experience enin all cases. Hours, 9 to 6. Call or JOHN H. WOODBURY D.I., 602 11th, Cor. F St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

#### MENNEN WINDS WINDS WINDS WINDS WINDS Fair Exchange.

#### A New Back for an Old One-How it Is Done in Washington.

The back aches at times with a dull, indescribable feeling, making that the British authorities should take you weary and restless; piercing pains shoot across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so Port Arthur was simply stupefying to its lame to stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back in fled by every means of exit, by train, road and water, whatever way they could esthis condition You cannot reach the cause. Exchange the bad back for a new and stronger one. Follow the example of this Washington

Mrs. J. Watt, Hving at 925 22d street northwest, says: "I am very well satisfied with what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I used them for backache and kidney trouble. They put strength into a very weak back and I have not had an ache vain to find relief in many other remedies. I procured the pills at Stevens' Pharmacy, 9th street and Pennsylvania avenue. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills to be a reliable kidney remedy and a

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name-DOAN'S-and take no other.

#### Advice for a Palmist. From the London Chronicle.

Chiromancers seem to be very timid. clinging creatures when it comes to predicting their own destinies. One of them, to lady celebrated in Paris, clung lately to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. She had asked many friends to advise her as to a project-

Washingtonian Describes Bombardment of Port Arthur.

THE TORPEDO ATTACK

PASSENGER STEAMER FIRED

The Act Denounced as Gross Barbarity -England Asked to Protect

Her Flag.

UPON BY RUSSIAN VESSEL.

Prosecuting Attorney Alexander R. Mullowny of the United States branch of the Police Court received a letter this morning from Mr. George Curtis, a former resident of this city, who is engaged in the practice of law at Shanghai, China. Until about three years ago Mr. Curtis was for some

Inclosed in the letter was a clipping from the China Gazette of February 13, telling of the torpedo attack and hombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet February 2. Mr. Curtis was a passenger on the C. E and M. Company's steamer Fuping, which left Port Arthur February 1 and arrived at Shanghai twelve days later.

The clipping embraces an interview with Mr. Curtis, and tells how the steamer was fired on by a Russian boat. In his statement to the China Gazette Mr. Curtis said: "The Fuping was through the torpedo attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet on Monday night and the brief bombardment next morning. She was inside the harbor all the time, and when she came out and started on her voyage her experiences were still more exciting.."

Mr. Curtis, the Gazette states, describes

the effect of the torpedo attack upon the Russians as simply terrific and demoralizing. Nothing like it was expected at the time when the admiral and all the higher officers were enjoying support after a theatrical entertainment, as utterly oblivious of canger and the proximity of the enemy as were the gay revellers at the famous ball at on the eve of Waterloo.

#### Result of Attack.

"The result of the dashing attack by the Japanese torpedo boats was almost exactly as described; the flagship Czarewitch and the battle ship Retvisan were crippled and settled down until they rested on the bottom right across the mouth of the harbor, where they completely blocked the entrance. till the Czarewitch was pulled to one side by the aid of seven tugs next day. The Palladin, a huge four-funneled cruiser, was beached at the left hand side of the

harbor to prevent her from sinking, and she still lies where she was run ashore. The passage into the harbor is now possi-ble since the disabled battle ships have

been moved inside.

The consternation produced by the torpedo raid was indescribable. Mr. Curtis says the civilians went crazy and rushed about like madmen; every place was closed up next day to prevent looting, and the sol-

diers were kept busy on police duty.

In the forts and among the military there was great excitement, but Mr. Curtis says there was not so much panic, and the men stuck to their work next day when the bombardment commenced early in the morning. The torpedo boats of the Japa-rese, he and another American passenger assert, obtained entrance inside the Russian lines by using the Russian's own signals, which they had obtained in some mysterious way, and when the Russian guard ship sigrequisite: no mother should neglect to use it for naled them the daring Japanese returned the signals arranged by the trusty officers of the czar. The Russians did no discover the ruse until it was too late to fire upon the small but death dealing craft.

### Creates a Panic.

The bombardment next day created the most intense panic among civilians Huge shells fell in the town; one passed through a transport and fell on the dock, but did not explode. Glass was shattered everywhere by the concussion and the sounds of the shells as they hurtled through the air Mr. Curtis avers he will never forget. He was ashore at the time and could not see much of what went on outside the harbor, but he does not think the damage to the Russian fleet was so serious as has oeen described. He says that as far as he could learn in the terrible confusion only

one big Russian was sunk outside.
"The Fuping left about 4 o'clock on
Wednesday evening after she had discharg-Mr. Curtis said. "As she got outside the harbor the guardship Rasboynik, Prince Leben commanding, suddenly and without warning fired upon her, using explosive shell, which struck the Fuping about twelve

feet above water on the port bow.
"Three holes made by the shell, about

### Havoc Among Chinese Passengers.

"The shells went into the quarters of the Chinese passengers, five of whom were wounded horribly. One man had his leg half torn off and it had since been amputated, while another had his back torn terribly; another's arm was shattered and it is expected that two of the wounded men

"The explosive shell also set the bedding of the Chinese on fire and the ship was in great danger till the hose was turned on extinguish the flames.

"Her commander, Capt. Gray, then stop-ped her and turned her head back into the harbor. when he was commanded to go on board the guardship, which had meanwhile covered the steamer with her big guns.
"He was told that the reason he was fired at was because he had not obtained some special pass to go out, but the real reason is probably very different.
"She had hardly any Russian passengers

### on board.

Denounced as Barbarous. "All on board fiercely denounce the gross act of barbarity and cowardice perpetrated upon an inoffensive neutral ship, and think strong measures to protect the flag she

"The effect of the Japanese attack upon

"Viceroy Alexieff was very active in the

work of defense when the Fuping left and was rewarding the soldiers in the forts with personal gifts of ten rouble bills for good shooting."

As far as Mr. Curtis could gather there were only thirteen people killed in Port Arthur and some fifty-seven wounded by the Japanese shelling, which he describes as terrific while it lasted.

#### The Japanese Soldier's Rations. From London Truth.

The other day I spoke of rice and dried fish being the uniform food of the Jananese army in campaigning times. This is the way in which the rice is cooked: It is boiled until quite thick and glutinous. Next it is placed on a ceramic slab, rolled out and cut into squares. The squares are then placed in the sun to dry and often turned. When hard as sea biscuit and greatly reduced in weight they can be stored. A certain number are allowed each day to the soldier. All he has to do is to break up a square in boiling water and to add the dried fish. In a few minutes he has what seems to him a delicious thick soup. If he cannot procure boiling water he simply eats his rice cake dry. In the fruit season he substitutes fruit when he can obtain it for the fish. The Japanese soldier, M. Pichon tells me, has muscles like whipcord, is a sure shot, has an eye for landmarks and a mem-

TIRES FROM POLITICS.

Gorman Indorses Parker's Candidacy-Arkansas Contest-Bristow for the Senate-Municipal Elections.

Joseph H. Manley of Auburn, Maine, a member of the republican national committee and for a quarter of a century an influential factor in state politics, announces in a communication to the press his retirement from active politics, due to impaired health. For the last ten years Mr. Manley has been a member of the executive committee of the republican national committee, but the campaign next fall will not find him at national headquarters.

He has been a candidate for the nomination for governor of Maine, and his friends had expected his re-election as national committeeman, but he says his health will not permit any further participation in political life. He is sixty-two years old, but his recent

illness was more serious than was supposed. He was made a member of the state com-mittee when James G. Blaine resigned in time in charge of the law library of Con-1881, and for many years he was its chair-man. He has been a delegate to every republican national convention since 1880. He usually predicted the size of the majorities

usually predicted the size of the majorities with unerring accuracy weeks in advance of election day.

At every national convention he has been a prominent figure, but the convention of 1806, which cominated McKinley, did more to injure his prestige as a politician than any other occasion of his life. It was at this convention that Mr. Manley, who had been in charge of Speaker Reed's candidacy, suddenly admitted that Mr. Reed had no chance, at the same time declaring that his friends would vote for him.

#### Gorman for Parker.

H. H. Cabaniss, manage of the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, is in receipt of a letter from Senator Bacon, declaring himself in favor of the nomination of Judge Parker for President, and saying that Georgia should send a Parker delegation to St. Louis.

Senator Bacon further says that he had an interview with Senator Gorman before sending the letter, and that Senator Gorman has never in any sense been a candidate, but agrees with Senator Bacon that the conservative element in Georgia should unite in the support of Judge Parker. He says Senator Gorman feels this is necessary to the success of the party in the next

#### The Contest in Arkansas.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., last night says: On the face of unofficial returns Gov. Jefferson Davis has carried enough counties to give him 222 delegates in the state convention, that being the number necessary to secure the nomination. Judge Carroll D. Wood carried counties ing 62 delegates not yet certain.

Advices from the first congressional district show that Congressman Hugh A. Dinsmore has been defeated for renomination by J. C. Floyd of Yellville.

#### Bristow for Senate.

Gov. Bailey left Topeka, Kans., shortly after the news of Senator Burton's conviction was received. He refused to talk on the subject and said that he would not make any comment on it in any way until after the United States Senate had taken action.

anyers who are close to Gov. Bailey regard the conviction of Senator Burton as an immediate vacation of his seat, and the contest for the place, will, it is believed, begin at once. It is generally accepted that the choice of his successor lies between Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Cyrus Leland, jr., ex-republican national committeeman from Kansas.

"A judgment against a man in a case of this kind," said an ex-justice of the Kansas supreme court today, "Is regarded by the courts as a conviction in the meaning of the statutes, even though an appeal may be taken and the decision of the lower

### Municipal Contests.

At Des Moines, Iowa, George W. Mattern (republican) was elected mayor by about 2,500 plurality over A. L. Carpenter (democrat). The entire republican ticket was elected, except W. A. Tris, candidate for police magistrate.

Boone, Iowa, elected a council, composed of two socialists, two republicans and one

An electric light franchise was indorsed at the Mason City, Iowa, election. In Fort Dodge, Iowa, two republicans, one democrat and one independent were elected to the council. Three republicans and one democrat were elected in Iowa City, Iowa. Independents elected four republicans and one democrat

J. L. Carey (democrat) was elected mayor of Denison, Iowa, Secretary Shaw's home city, and two republicans and one democrat were elected to the council

At Clinton, Iowa, James Patterson (republican) was elected mayor.

publican) was elected mayor.

Burlington, Iowa, which is normally democratic, elected J. S. Caster (republican) for mayor by 700 plurality, and made the council republican by a large majority.

Sioux City, Iowa, elected W. G. Sears (democrat) mayor by about 1,000 plurality over W. E. Cody (republican). Most of the democratic ticket was elected.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, there was a At Council Bluffs, Iowa, there was a democratic landslide. Dr. Donald MacRae

was elected over present Mayor Morgan by 500 plurality. The republicans elected one alderman out of eight. At Logan, Iowa, former Lieutenant Governor J. C. Milliman was re-elected mayor.

#### TWENTY ACRES OF CARNATIONS. Average Yield is From 6,000 to 10,000 Flowers Every Day.

From the Los Angeles Times.

Commercial carnation growing in the northern, middle west and eastern parts of this great country of ours has been a problem in economics. Outdoor growing in the sections named is always confined to limited times, or rather seasons, and so much of it has necessitated hot-house adjuncts that theories vanished before the attacks of conditions. The flower is one that has always been popular, and has been cultured and specialized to almost a perfection, but never commercially satisfactory, excepting to the interested grower whose efforts be-came remunerative upon the extreme de-mand and limited supply.

To the stranger within the gates of this

state the carnation growing of California becomes an object of the greatest interest and a most satisfactory sight. The success of the enterprise and the very simple and effective style of cultivation make it an-

When E. J. Vawter retired from the active When E. J. Vawter retired from the active life of a banker he sought recreation in ranching. Part of the land in the confines of Santa Monica, the particular section of this city claiming title as Ocean Park, he experimented with, five years ago, for a more remunerative crop than that of barley. A tract of about two acres was planted with pure California seeding carnation plants. Since then the acreage has increased to twenty, and at the close of the planting work this season the ranch will have 200,000 plants in active growth. Ultimately the most of a 200-acre ranch will be devoted to the culture of this flower.

In brief, the carnation fields are yielding

In brief, the carnation fields are yielding on an average from 6,000 to 10,000 flowers every day in the year, with a market in which the demand is at all times greater than the supply. The plants are perpetuating in a sense, are propagated in the open fields, cultivated with less labor than ordi-

excepting ordinary fungus attacks.

The average life of a field carnation va-The average life of a field carnation varies from two to three years. New plants are taken in cuttings from the old ones and put directly into the ground. They take root in about four weeks, and in about ten months are in bloom and continue to give their daily quota of blossoms until they die out. In planting the carnations are placed in rows three feet apart and the plants two feet from each other. This permits the cultivation with horses, and after once in healthy growth they require only watchfulness for disease and insect pests, irrigation about every two weeks and daily picking.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY OF MAINE BE- DISCUSSES THE BILL PROVIDING FOR PURCHASE OF CAMP SITES.

> His Letter Sent to Senate Military Committee by Secretary Taft With Latter's Approval.

Secretary Taft has forwarded to the Senate military committee with his approval a letter written by General Chaffee, chief of staff, in opposition to certain features of the bill providing for the purchase of camp sites for military maneuvers at Conewago Valley, Pa., at Fort Douglas, Wis., at the Bill Passed to Designate Parcels of Henry ranch in California, and at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. General, Chaffee favors the general scheme of large maneuvring camps, but does not consider it wise to select them arbitrarily at this time. He suggests that an appropriation of \$2,000,000 be made for such camps and that their selection be left to the decision of the War Department after further investigation of the subject.

#### Gen. Chaffee's Views.

In his letter General Chaffee says: "On January 25, 1904, I submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of War (copy herewith), in which I asked for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for purchase of four camp sites, and it was especially urged that the department be not legislated into any particular site, and the suggestion in this particular site, and the suggestion in this regard made at that time is respectfully renewed now. As will be seen, an upset price has already been stated in the bill for the various grounds referred to; \$300,000 for the ground at Conewago, practically \$50 per acre, when the board who went over this ground a little more than a year ago reported it as not worth more than \$35 per acre at that time. With this proposition before it, the government will have great difficulty in securing the ground desired for the money, as everybody will consider his property worth \$50 per acre. The same may be said with reference to each of the other localities mentioned, whereas it is other localities mentioned, whereas it is probably a fact that the government, if unrestricted as to price and locality, could obtain suitable ground for very much less money per acre than herein indicated, and if this be so, a greater area could be se-cured than would be possible under the circumstances proposed. ircumstances propos

#### The Sites Criticised.

"The location proposed in Texas does not strike me as favorable, or in the interests of the government; it is too far removed from the location of large portions of the National Guard; and the expense of transportion in order to utilize it for any considerable body of men would be very great. siderable body of men would be very great. The same can be said with reference to the site proposed in Wisconsin. As regards the Henry ranch, specified in the bill, it has been reported favorably only by a board of medical officers, who considered only sanitary and hygienic questions; not with particular reference to its availability as a maneuvering ground. The board of officers who examined that section with a view to maneuvering sites retion with a view to maneuvering sites re-ported in favor of the Nacimiento ranch, which is not a great distance from the

Henry ranch.

"This is a matter of such importance to the military interests of the government that it seems to me it should be viewed from no other standpoint than from strictly military considerations, which involves greatest means of communication, sanitation, water, etc., etc., all, being of the highest importance for the mobilization and nignest importance for the mobilization and concentration of a considerable number of troops. It seems to me necessary, too, that every consideration should be given the future use of these grounds in event of war for the concentration and equipment of volunteer troops, and I am fully satisfied that sufficiently adequate examination has not yet been made of the several pieces of ground specified to justify their purchase from our present knowledge.

#### Gen. Chaffee's Recommendations

"With the exception of the proposed purchase of ground for the enlargement of Chickamauga Park, I recommend that you endeavor to dissuade the Congress from designating any particular ground, but renew your efforts for a general appropriation, leaving the final determination of the locality to be decided by you upon ade-quate investigation by a board appointed by you for the purpose; the amount to be expended and the area to be secured not to exceed the amount and numbers speci-fied in my memorandum of January 25, to which reference has already been made.

## MEN BARGAIN HUNTERS.

They Are Invading Province Hitherto Exclusively Woman's. from the New York Tribune.

Even as the new woman has achieved iccess in pursuits half a century ago con sidered fit only for the labors of man, so he who may be termed the new man is invading those spheres in which woman exclusively has hitherto held unchallenged sway. Chief among these, and parhaps the mos noticeable, is bargain hu. .g. Indeed, it has come to pass that the jokes and comic pictures wherein the rush of the female osts on the bargain counter is depicted as fray equaling in flerceness and danger to life and limb in a foot ball game between two rival colleges applies with equal justice to similar onslaughts by men on heaps of goods, which dwindle rapidly under their

eager buying.

Quick to notice the awakening and gradual growth of the bargain spirit in man, the department stores and big clothing houses department stores and big clothing houses which sell all the articles that go to make up men's apparel have taken advantage of the opening, and today one finds almost as many advertisements in the newspapers telling of a big reduction sale in shirts, neckwear, shoes, underwear, stockings, hats, etc., as he does announcements of special sales of garments and frippery which set the heart of woman fluttering. Like his wife or sister, the bargain hunting man seeks the advertisements when he first picks up his paper. He passes by the war news with a snort of impatience. Disasters on land and sea, financial crashes, news—important and unimportant—he views with lack luster eye. But when he reaches what he seeks! His eyes light up with the glare seen only in those of the bargain hunter, and he revels and gloats over the letters and figures which tell him that \$2 and \$3 shirts are on sale at a certain store for \$1; shirts are on sale at a certain store for \$1; that a sample lot of stockings made to re-tail at 50 and 75 cents are to be had for in gulps, perhaps goes without it entirely, and puts his coat on as he runs for his car. He reaches the store, and if he is one of the early birds finds no difficulty in finding a worm suitable to his size. With his package under his arm, he hastens away, his face revealing his satisfaction and glowing in anticipation of the triumph he will miss. face revealing his satisfaction and glowing in anticipation of the triumph he will enjoy when he shows his purchase at the office, saying: "See that \$3 shirt? Cost me a dollar." So quick to appreciate "good things" in bargain sales are men that the sale of a marked-down stock seldom hasts more than two days. A crowd of measuround a bargain counter does not chatland argue and fight over a desired article as a similar crowd of women would do.) The man generally has his mind made up beforehand what he wants, and when he sees it he takes it, and that's allythere is to it. It must be confessed, though, that he displays not a little envy when he sees another get, must be confessed, though, that he displays not a little envy when he sees another get, through his nearness to the counter, that which he had his eye, on, dout could not reach. Perhaps if they had the time they would paw over piles of goods, change their minds a dozen times and drive the clerk to distraction, as women do, but it is a fact that the man bargain hunter, as a rule, wastes little time in preliminaries. But, like women, he pushes and crowds, walks on his neighbor's feet, digs elbows into his ribs and, in general, is no respecter of person in his efforts to get near the counter.

In the fact that at men's bargain sales son in his efforts to get near the counter.

In the fact that at men's bargain sales the large sizes are disposed of first lies a problem? Are big men more susceptible to attacks from the bargain microbe or are there more big men than there are little or medium sized? On the second day of a shirt sale, for instance, the advertisement tells you that only sizes 13 to 14 are left. If it's a clothing bargain you read that about all there is left is sizes from 32 to 36; if it's stockings, only he who wears a 9, 9% or 10 can be fitted.

One might think the man bargain hunter would be ashamed of his propensity, but he isn't. On the contrary, he's proud of it, and displays his purchases with pride. Not only this, but he urges his friends and co-workers likewise to become bargain hunters.

## TOLD BY EYE-WITNESS THE POLITICAL WORLD GEN. CHAFFEE OPPOSED DISTRICT BILL PASSED

Provision Made for the Inspection of Milk.

POINT OF ORDER.

Land in the District for Assessment.

of the food inspectors, and complimented the health officer. While Senator Stewart's bill might be well for a separate measure for the regulation of milk inspection, he opposed putting it on the appropriation Mr. Allison made a point of order against

Mr. Stewart's amendment as new legislation, which was sustained by the presiding

Mr. Stewart, following a suggestion, proposed an amendment to the provisions for place where milk is sold shall be deemed a dairy under the law for purposes of inspection." This was adopted and will apply to hundreds of places where milk is sold, restrictions that have not before af-

Mr. Allison proposed an amendment di-recting that the personal taxes levied for the fiscal year 1903 on tapestries and arti-cles bestowed upon the late General Sher-

Mr. Newlands offered an amendment providing an appropriation of \$5,000 to enable District officials to ascertain the waste of Potomac water by private citizens, and also to prescribe penalties for wasting water. Mr. Newlands made an extended argument. at the close of which Mr. Allison raised a point of order that the amendment was general legislation, which was sustained. Mr. Newlands argued that the present consumption of water by residents of the District was very large per capita.

Mr. Newlands offered another amendment, which was defeated on a point of order by Mr. Allison, proposing that the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Comendations to Congress regarding the care of the public parks of the city, but not to have actual administration of these parks. Mr. Newlands said in behalf of his amendment that there was no uniform sys-tem for the treatment of the parks here, which were under many different officials. The District bill having been completed n committee of the whole, was then passed

oill to designate parcels of land in the District for the purpose of assessment. Objection was recently made to the term "county of Washington." Mr. Gallinger proposed as a substitute for that language "the territory within the limits of the District of Columbia, but lying outside of the city of Washington." With this and other minor amendments, the bill passed.

bill to erect a building for three depart-ments. It was agreed to take a vote on the bill before adjournment today, providing Serator Teller consents.

## stration of His Hitting Power.

Bob Fitzsimmons gave an unexpected demonstration of his physical might the other day in a downtown sporting goods house. The big fighter drops into this establishment frequently and edifies the clerks and whatever customers may be about by his skill at drumming the punching bag. He rarely fails to perform his old trick of knocking the bag loose from its bearings, and on this occasion, after a hard blow had torn the bag loose from the string that held it, one of the officers of the concern, who was looking on, and

break it. It took you some time to get the bag loose, and my own opinion is you are getting to be a back number. If you couldn't land on Corbett any harder than that he'd trim you in jig time."

Fitz didn't say anything in regard to the

guying, but the mention of Corbett's name made his face take on a more determined

of the incident, "I got a brand-new piece of stout sash cord, nearly thick enough to lift a horse, and rigged up the punching bag with the cord. 'Now,' I said to Fitz, 'there is something you could not knock loose in a hundred years.' Fitz lammed away at the bag viciously for a while, but didn't knock it loose. I stood there guying him some more, telling him how he'd gone back and all that, and then I walked away

knew the bag was shooting through space like a bullet.

case, and the next instant I was we ing whether I was in the ring or in the hospital. The flying ball caught me squarely over the eye, and I surely thought I would have to take the count. The blow

THE SATURDAY STAR.

F St., Cor. 11th

Storage Warehouse, 22d and M.
Furniture Factory, 14th and B. Mattress and Couch Factory, 1226 F st.

## BRASS BEDS.

WE CAN SELL AS LOW AS MOST DEALERS CAN BUY

UR position as retailers of Brass Beds is unique. We buy direct from the manufacturer who supplies most of the other manufacturers with the tubing. We control his output in this section—and our contract gives us a basis of cost (from headquarters) that allows us to retail at about what other dealers have to pay the other Brass Bed makers at wholesale. Of course, we buy by the carload-and the manufacturer's advantage in having such an outlet is equal to our advantage in getting such a low price.



\$19 A standard design, stanch,

well-built Bed-11/4-inch posts -that usually retails at \$26for \$19. . \$33 Brass

A similar Bed to the one

above, only with 11/2-inch posts and swell foot rail.

The same Bed, with 2-inch posts-that retails regularly for \$38......\$28

\$21.95

French design, heavy posts and fillings-\$21.95. A similar Bed-much heavier

-that sells regularly for \$44-

\$38 Brass

\$32.50

French design - husks on posts and foot railings-one of the most popular styles shown -conservative high grade. \$39 Brass

11/2-inch posts-swell front

rail; husks on foot posts. Same Bed, with 2-inch posts —a \$45 value..... \$34

Send us your Oriental Rugs to Repair. Native weavers.

W. B. Moses & Sons, F St., Cor. Eleventh. 

## Dr. Miles' **Anti-Pain Pills**

Relieve and cure all distressing, tormenting aches and pains.

This is the whole story, but perhaps you do not realize all this implies.

It means that in a few minutes they will relieve nervous or bilious headar stomachache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatics, periodic bearing-down patoothache or any other aggravating, nerve-destroying ache, pain or misery.

May, more, they will also relieve nervousness, irritability, dissiness, seasicknessickness, sleeplessness, distress after eating, etc.

"Have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Bills four years for headache and neuralgia, and consider them cheap, convenient, certain. I always use them when going to theaters or other public places."

"I have found Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills to be wonderfully effective in all cases of extreme pain, particularly at time of monthly periods. Have never found their equal, and would not be without them at any price."

MRS. F. J. ARTHUR, Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain, not by paralyzing the nerves, but by soothing the irritated nerves and by stimulating the secretions.

Pinally, while they are the most effective remedy for the relief of all kinds of pain, they are absolutely harmless, and leave no disagreeable after effects. stand back of this guarantee. 25 doses 25c. Never sold in bulk.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

### JAPANESE WAY OF LIFE

METHODS OF WORK AND SYSTEM OF EXERCISE.

Senator Gallinger brought up the Senate Food Largely Fish and Rice-How Latter is Raised.

Japanese nation is now so prominently be-

From the New York Tribune While the military department of the

fore the eyes of the world, a side glimpse at a few of the varied and representative inhabitants of the mikado's realm, embracing some of its stay-at-home industrial folk. pursuing their occupations amid picturesque surroundings, is of interest. The American Museum of Natural History has just received a typical series of rative colored prints from one of its explorers, now in that country, to supplement a new Asiatic collection. As handicraftsmen in almost evry line the Japanese are far ahead of all their Asiatic neighbors, having adopted modern methods and appliances generally, though in some interior localities somewhat remote from transportation centers the simple native style of workmanship prevails. Probably the house builder furnishes one of the most genuine and picturesque examples of old ways and methods still in vogue. The mas-ter builder is evidently not handlcapped by the absence of saw mills. His huge beams the absence of saw mills. His huge beams are brought in the rough to the place of building, being propped up at an angle of 45 degrees. He mounts the same, and with an assistant on the ground proceeds with a handsaw patiently to sever the timber to suit his requirements. One of the odd features in the erection of the one-story dwellings is that the corrector uses no nails, the tures in the erection of the one-story dwellings is that the carpenter uses no nails, the framework being held together by strong fiber cords. The guild of carpenters wear a distinct costume, whereby they are recognized, consisting of a short cotton tunic, ornamented in bands of blue, while the large symbolic figure in the same color covers the whole of the back and shoulders. A young apprentice has to serve a number of years without pay, learning the manipulation of without pay, learning the manipulation of the long and fatiguing handsaw, before he

can earn scanty wages Muscle to Muscle. It is said by many observant travelers

and a number of special foreign investigators who have studied the matter that the Japanese, in consequence of their peculiar and superior system of physical exercises, have become the healthiest and strongest men in the world, and have atstrongest men in the world, and have attained the highest form of perfection that is capable of being reached by the human body. This is due to their exact scientific methods of training, discipline, simplicity of diet and exercise in the fresh air, instead of the polluted atmosphere of the gymnasium. Little or no apparatus is used in their outdoor work. Muscle pitted against muscle is the keynote of their scheme of training, and the development of the lower extremities, the loins and thighs, said to be the natural seat of strength, receives special attention, supplemented by ceives special attention, supplemented by that of the forearm. By this plan any and almost every muscle of the body can be exercised and developed.

One of the favorite and most efficient exercised and developed.

One of the favorite and most efficient exercises for the arm which is specially required in the military is the open-air fencing bout, with long lances of bamboo. The face and upper part of the body during these contests are protected, the head by a long, flowing hood, the front being supplied with a metal screen, shielding the wearer's face from the thrust of his opponent's lance. Dexterously to knock the lance from the grasp of the other, and at the same time to finish the feat by throwing him to the ground—which requires a light wrestling match and exercise of muscular strength—is the desired goal of the fence. These and all other confests are entered into with an equanimity of temper and a pleasant manner, which are kept up to the end and are important elements in developing the national character.

Food Staples.

of diet. The army now in the field chiefly lepends on the former for its main foodstuff. Fortunately Japan has an almost inexhaustible supply of fish, more so than any other country in the world. In her waters some twenty-one hundred different forms of marine life abound. The fishermen are now, by government orders, un-usually busy at their nets and preparing their catch for immediate shipment to the front. A picturesque and quaint scene which is of daily occurrence is groups of two or more coast maidens seen wading out on the beach gathering tiny oysters and edible mollusks in bags and baskets. These choice delicacies are likewise sent to the

The rice farmer always has been the necessary and leading factor in Japan's economic life. One of the most characteristic sights in Japan is this tiller of the soil plowing knee deep with his shaggy pony in his water-covered rice field. This plant will not thrive unless it is flooded to six inches or more with water, when the roots will sprout out in various directions and a full crop will be produced. His farm is cut up into several inundated patches, which are irrigated by water pumped out of ditches by a treadmill arrangement. These small patches to the eye seem perfectly level, but there is just sufficient slope to allow the water to drain slowly through the furrows until the first field is covered. The others are arranged in terraces, one a few inches below the other, and the water is allowed to drain from one field to the next, and in this way is used over and over again.

The United States government has re-cently thanked Japan for practically giving cently thanked Japan for practically giving a new industry—that of rice cultivation—to this country, especially Texas. In the past this plant was only grown to a limited extent in South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, but not sufficiently to meet the demand for it. A few years ago new types of rice were secured from Japan and introduced into Texas. Under improved methods and cultivation and irrigation, it was found that arid lands, hitherto idle and unproductive, had a fine rice producing capacity. In Texas the acreage for the present year is estimated at 225,000. As a present year is estimated at 235,000. As a result of the rice culture in Louisiana and Texas the increased value of the land alone in these states, where it has been demonstrated that rice can be profitably grown, will aggregate \$10,000,000, while the annual increase in money from the harvest will exceed \$1,000,000. On the Pacific coast from thirty million to forty million to some exceed \$1,000,000. On the Pacific coast from thirty million to forty million pounds are annually imported for the Chinese and Japanese who reside in that locality, who will not use the rice grown there. To further the introduction of Japanese rice a large experiment farm has been established by the governent in Texas for the purpose of actually determining the best varieties and the best methods of growth for this country.

Tons of Bright Gems. From the Baltimore American.

From the Baltimore American.

It is estimated that the total word production of diamonds up to date approximates 85,000,000 carats. As we are not in the habit of weighing our diamonds by the ton, we are in some doubt concerning the proper system of computation, whether troy or avoirdupois, long ton or short ton, According to the system used by those who do weigh their diamonds in ton quantities the result would be in the neighborhood of twenty or twenty-five tons of sparklers now appearing as factors in the joys and the miseries of a world which has substituted diamonds for the beads and the wampur of its ancestors.

The regions contributing to this supply and the percentage of their contribution an pear as follows: South Africa, 81.5 per cent; Brazil. 18 per cent, and the remaining 0.5 per cent divided among Borneo, India, New per cent divided among Borneo, India, New South Wales and British Guiana, with North America and Russia supplying specimens. The last two of these countries have furnished just about enough to equip an opera box for a single evening. The deep obligation of society to South Africa is fully apparent. The price of diamonds has been heavily advanced during the last year or two, but it is simply appalling to think what the price would have been without the South African supply. Society, American, English and continental, should daily thank heaven for Kimberley and Jagersfontein.

Arrican supply.

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for Kimberley and Jagersfontein.

We are unable to give the cubic measurement of the total collection, but so far as
weight is concerned it would make a load
for a medium-sized freight car.

agree with her? Would exalted society patronize her exercises in palmistry? Some said one thing and some another, but when Mme, Sarah was consulted she made the most profund remark of all: "You had better find it all out in your hand!"

snot, has an eye for landmarks and a memory for locality. He can do with three hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, is cleanly, attends to sanitary instructions, is ardently patriotic, holds his life cheap and runs up hills like a goat. He costs the state about 4½d, a day and thinks himself well off. By Mail \$1.00 per Year. Fish and rice are the two staple articles for a m daily picking. ers.

ACTION BY SENATE

The Senate yesterday afternoon passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill. After The Star's report of the proceedings of the Senate was closed yesterday afternoon Mr. Spooner further commenting on the provisions for the health department said he had satisfied himself that the force of inspectors of meat and dairy products is too small. Senator Gallinger commended the work

Inspection of Dairies.

the inspection of milk, reading: "Every soid, restrictions that have not before ar-fected them. It is regarded as important because it will probably correct a notable defect in existing law. Mr. Stewart was much gratified at this, as ne felt sure the Senate was decidedly hostile to his plan for milk inspection.

idan should be canceled, and that those articles should be exempt from taxation as long as they remain in the National Museum. The amendment was adopted. Waste of Water.

Mr. Hansbrough wanted to offer an amendment for the extension of School

street to Kenesaw avenue, but Mr. Allison gave notice that he should make a point of order against it. Care of Parks.

lumbia, the engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the supervising architect of the treasury, the super-intendent of the Congressional Library and the superintendent of the Capitol be con-stituted a commission to make recom-

by the Senate. Designation of Land.

GUYED FITZ TO HIS SORROW. Pugilist Gave an Unexpected Demon-

From the New York Sun.

who knows Fitz well, remarked to the pugilist: "Oh, I don't think much of that stunt Fitz; that piece of rope was an old one and it wouldn't take much of a blow to

about twenty feet.
"I turned around to see how Fitz wa getting along, and as I did so I saw his arm shoot through the air so fast it was only a blur in the air, and the next thing I

guyed all the time, but in any event be-tween the kick of a mule and a man who can drive a punching bag twenty feet through the air, and hard enough to almost knock you down, the mule for mine. I don't think Fitz is quite a candidate yet for the home for superannuated old men."

Wilder—"Poor outlook, Brokeum. The doctor says you'll never live to see fifty."
Brokeum—"Oh, I knew that long ago."
Wilder—"Why, don't you expect to reach two score and ten?"
Brokeum—"Oh, I thought he meant I'd never live to see \$50."—Chicago News.